



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

MARCH MEETING, 1892.

THE stated meeting was held on Thursday, the 10th instant, at three o'clock, P. M., the President, Dr. GEORGE E. ELLIS, in the chair.

The record of the last meeting and the list of donors to the Library during the last month were read; after which the PRESIDENT said:—

Death has recently removed from the roll of our Corresponding Members two of our associates, highly distinguished and honored for eminent service in different ranges of ability and usefulness. Dr. J. G. Shea has been on our roll for nearly thirty-seven years. He devoted his life and pen to researches and historical compositions largely relating to French explorations and the labors of Roman Catholic missionaries on this continent. His published works are numerous; and his fidelity and painstaking in securing accuracy and thoroughness in the wide field of his investigations placed him at the head of those esteemed by his church for zeal in her honor and service.

Gen. G. W. Cullum died on the 28th of last month, three days after he had entered, with unabated mental vigor, on his eighty-third year. His distinguished military career as chief engineer of the United States army was the crowning of a long professional life, from his graduating at West Point Military Academy nearly sixty years ago. His first service was in the construction of Fort Adams, Newport; others were upon our own harbor defences and upon Fort Sumter. He was a master of the science of his profession, in mathematics, in fortifications, in engineering, in the construction of pontoon bridges, and as a staff-officer in the War of Secession. Travel abroad and a wide range of study, guided and improved by strong intellectual powers, gave him a breadth of culture and information which made him a most instructive and attractive companion, and added value to many productions of his pen.

After he had finished his fourscore years, he revised and enlarged, with vast labor of research and correspondence, for a third edition, his Register of the Graduates of West Point, in which institution he had been a professor and superintendent. He was the Vice-President and the most efficient worker of the American Geographical Society. His large fortune is judiciously distributed to noble public institutions. It gives me satisfaction to have this opportunity of paying a respectful tribute to one whom I have highly esteemed as a kind and an attractive friend in an intimacy with him, and in the enjoyment of his pleasant hospitality during several recent summers in Newport.

In conformity with a vote passed at the last meeting of the Society, Mr. ROGER WOLCOTT communicated from the Council the following extracts from a report made to that body by a committee, of which Mr. Charles F. Adams was chairman, — Mr. Adams being now in Europe: —

The Committee of the Council to which was referred at the last meeting the question of filling existing and future vacancies in the list of Resident Members of the Society submit the following report: —

It appears to your Committee that it should be borne in mind that this Society is, as its name indicates, primarily the Massachusetts Historical Society. In other words, it covers the entire Commonwealth; and consequently all portions of the Commonwealth should to a certain extent be represented upon its list of Resident Members.

In the second place, it is most desirable that, representing as it does the whole Commonwealth, in the roll of its members should be included the names of any persons resident in the Commonwealth who have distinguished themselves, or in any way become eminent, in the field of historical research.

These two elements in membership ought, in the opinion of your Committee, to be fundamental, and all other representation should be introduced somewhat in subordination thereto.

In order to present clearly the present distribution of membership, so far as the Commonwealth is concerned, your Committee submit herewith a map of the State, upon which the distribution of Resident Members is indicated by circles

and figures. Of the ninety-eight members at present on the Resident roll it would appear that fifty-eight reside east of a north-and-south line in extension of West Chester Street in Boston, and forty west of that line. Of the forty west of that line, eighteen are residents of Cambridge. Sixty-four of the ninety-eight Resident Members are inhabitants of either Boston or Cambridge.

Of those members, thirty-four in all, not inhabitants of either Boston or Cambridge, four are from Worcester County, eight from Essex, seven from Middlesex, eight from Norfolk, three from Plymouth, and one each from Suffolk (Chelsea), Berkshire, Bristol, and Hampshire. Five counties in the State — Franklin, Hampshire, Barnstable, Dukes, and Nantucket — are not represented by any Resident Member.

In view of the large concentration of population, wealth, and higher education in Boston and its immediate vicinity, the fact that seventy-six out of ninety-eight Resident Members live within a ten-mile radius of the Society's rooms is in itself no fair subject for adverse criticism. Natural causes would obviously dictate some such approximate result. Nevertheless, while in no way reflecting on such a concentration of membership, it is, in the judgment of your Committee, highly desirable that every county in the State should have at least one representative in the list of Resident Members. It is possible that the counties of Barnstable, Dukes, and Nantucket could be suitably represented by a single member; although, in the case of Nantucket at least, there is a sufficient amount of historical interest connected with that island to make it desirable for the Society to have a local representative from it, if a suitable one could be found.

The county of Worcester also is of such extent, and the interests in it are so diverse, that it seems desirable the northern portion of the county, of which Fitchburg is the half county town, should be adequately represented, as well as the southern part of the county, from which there are now three Resident Members, all from the city of Worcester.

In order, therefore, to secure the Society a suitable geographical representation, it would seem that Resident Members need to be elected as follows: one at least from the counties of Barnstable, Dukes, and Nantucket; one more from the northern portion of Worcester County; and one each from

Franklin and Hampshire counties, making, in all, four Resident Members.

It has frequently been argued that the presence of members residing at a distance cannot be depended upon at the meetings of the Society, and that for that reason alone it is desirable that this description of membership should be limited. While the argument to a certain extent is undoubtedly sound, yet the statistics of attendance prepared for the use of the committee would seem to indicate that Resident Members living at a distance from the Society have on an average been as constant in attendance as those dwelling in the immediate neighborhood. For instance, the average attendance of the large number of members resident in Boston has, during the last three years, been thirty-seven per cent, and that of those from Cambridge twenty-eight per cent; while that of the Society as a whole has been thirty-five per cent, or about the same. . . . But, in the judgment of your Committee, from the present point of view the question of attendance is immaterial. Were it proposed to elect a large number of members upon geographical considerations alone, the argument from non-attendance would become all-important. This is not the case. It is proposed to elect members on geographical grounds simply to an extent sufficient to secure the Society representation in all the counties of the State, and in this way to control a medium through which to conduct correspondence. Local events and celebrations of historical interest continually occur, and it would seem to the Committee most desirable that in all such cases the Society should have Resident Members who would feel an interest in keeping it advised as to such occurrences, — persons who, in such connection, could be corresponded with by our officials.

While a review of the present membership shows that, as a whole, it is fairly well selected and representative, yet any analysis of it makes apparent the fact that the selection has not been made in pursuance of any consistent plan or on any wide general views either of the field or the material available. It has to a certain extent been matter of chance, or due to personal considerations; and in some cases to a natural unwillingness to give possible offence by opposing the evident desire of others.

It only remains to say that during the last ten years (1881–

1890) forty-six Resident Members, filling vacancies caused either by death or resignation, have been elected, — indicating an average election of about five new members each year on the Resident list.

In view of the foregoing facts and conclusions, your Committee would therefore recommend —

1. That in the election of Resident Members in future regard be first paid to the matter of proper geographical representation, to the extent above indicated ;

2. That the eminence of candidates, either as historical students and writers, or as authorities in matters connected with history, be next considered ; while, finally,

3. The list should be filled by a careful selection from those who on general grounds, whether of high public office or of professional or social eminence, merit recognition, and in return would add value and dignity to membership in the Society.

The following committees were appointed, to report at the annual meeting in April : To nominate officers, Messrs. Roger Wolcott, Mellen Chamberlain, and Thornton K. Lothrop ; to audit the Treasurer's accounts, Messrs. Abbott Lawrence and Arthur Lord ; to examine the Library and Cabinet, Messrs. James M. Bugbee, A. Lawrence Lowell, and Henry W. Haynes.

Dr. SAMUEL A. GREEN recalled the subject of the Waters-Winthrop map, and spoke as follows : —

Among the discoveries of great historical importance made in London, during the past few years, by our associate Mr. Henry F. Waters, there is a very early map of the eastern part of Massachusetts, which on several occasions has been the subject of comment and discussion before this Society. It is in manuscript, and was found in the Sloane Collection of the British Museum. The map contains various marginal notes and other memoranda in the handwriting of Gov. John Winthrop, showing that once it had been in his possession, and perhaps was made by him ; but unfortunately there is no date, and the time when it was drawn can be conjectured only from internal evidence. The necessary inference from these notes is that they were written while Winthrop was Governor ;

and this fact throws out of the question a period of three years, extending from May 14, 1634, to May 17, 1637, when Dudley, Haynes, and Vane were the chief magistrates of the Colony.

A possible clew to its history may be detected in two references made in letters written from England by Robert Ryece to Governor Winthrop, and printed nearly thirty years ago in a volume of Winthrop Papers. (Collections, fourth series, VI.) The first reference is found in a postscript to a letter, under date of Sept. 9, 1636, which says: "I praye you remember the plott or mappe of New Englande" (page 409). This was evidently intended by the writer as a reminder of a previous request, made probably during their correspondence, which had then been kept up for some years. The other reference is contained in a letter, dated Jan. 17, 1636-7, at Preston, from which the following is an extract:—

"I wrotte also vnto you the 9 of September laste, which I hope maye be safely come to your hands, and I hope agayne by the nexte opportunitie, God wyllinge, to wryte vnto you. I am muche beholdinge vnto you for your lettres and advertisements, beinge very sory I can not now make any requitall agayne. I am styll a bolde petitioner to you to helpe vs to a mappe of your contry as it is now inhabited, & is ioynd with new plantation of Conetticote, & yf wee lyve, wee hope to be very thankefull for the same" (page 394).

Robert Ryece, the writer of these letters, was a well-known antiquary of Suffolk County in England, and an intimate friend of the Winthrop family. Urgent appeals from such a source, like those just given, would not be likely to pass unheeded; and without much doubt the request was granted, though probably not until after Winthrop was chosen Governor in the spring of 1637, which would have been near the time when the last letter was received. Ryece died on Sept. 15, 1638; so that in any event, if this theory be correct, the map was sent not later than that year. He was a noted collector of antiquities, and in his hands a plan of Massachusetts so far as the territory was then settled, and drawn with such care from original sources, would have been highly prized, and would have stood a good chance of final preservation. For many years there has been in the British Museum a manuscript which is said to have been compiled by him, entitled "A

Breviary of Suffolk," and bearing date Feb. 9, 1618. My authority for the statement is McKeon's "Inquiry relating to the Parish of Lavenham," as quoted on page 72 of the Appendix to the "Memorial of Samuel Appleton." (Boston: MDCCCL.) This fact shows that after Ryece's death one of his own works drifted eventually into the library of the British Museum; and it is easy to suppose that some of his other manuscripts may have taken a similar course, and found their way ultimately into the same collection, though perhaps at a different time.

An interesting feature of the map is that the names of the towns, rivers, and ponds, as there given, are written in a small plain hand, which does not seem to be Winthrop's. These were written when the map was drawn, while the marginal notes and other memoranda were evidently added at a later period and with another pen. Throwing these notes out of the case, there is no evidence on which to place the date with any certainty later than 1633; but taking the notes into consideration, independently of any previous request, there is good reason to refer the time when it was sent to England to 1637 or 1638, with the probability in favor of the earlier year.

The allusions in Ryece's letters are somewhat unsatisfactory, but yet they throw a glimmer of side-light on the question. They seem to justify the conclusion that Governor Winthrop, agreeably to the request of his correspondent, sent a map made several years before, though it did not meet all the requirements; and at the same time he availed himself of the opportunity to add a few notes which he thought would be of interest to his friends at home.

My attention has just been called this afternoon by Mr. Waters to an interesting entry found on page 153 of the "Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, 1574-1660" (London, 1860), which may possibly have some connection with this question. In that volume, under date of June 28, 1632, is recorded the following:—

"Mr. Saltingstall [is] desired to make a map of Salem and Massachusetts Bay for the Council [for New England]."

At that time Sir Richard Saltonstall was already in England, and never returned to Massachusetts, though it is sup-

posed that he intended to come back, as on May 29, 1633, he was chosen an Assistant of the Colony by the General Court. Perhaps the allusion is to his eldest son, then in Watertown. It is possible that under that action a draft was made, which may have been the original of the Waters-Winthrop map, now under consideration. A comparison of Sir Richard's handwriting or his son's with that found on the map might be of help in solving the problem.

Dr. Green's remarks were followed by a brief discussion on the part of Mr. HENRY F. WATERS, who was inclined to think the map may have been traced from an earlier original; and of the Hon. MELLE CHAMBERLAIN, who carefully investigated the date of the map when a copy was first procured for the Boston Public Library, but was not able to arrive at a definite conclusion on the matter.

Rev. EDWARD G. PORTER then said:—

I have recently found an interesting little document¹ in the handwriting of Ezra Stiles, the President of Yale College in the last century. It is the diary of a journey which he made on horseback from New Haven to Philadelphia and back in the autumn of 1754. He had been only eight years out of college, during which time he had studied divinity, preached to the Stockbridge Indians, performed important experiments in electricity, and been admitted to the bar. At the time of writing this diary he was practising law in New Haven; and in the following year he delivered a Latin oration upon the occasion of Franklin's visit to the college.

Mr. Stiles was a keen observer and an accurate writer; and his quaint narrative of the places he visited and the people he saw will, I think, deserve a place in our Proceedings. I will add a few explanatory notes.

1754, *Sept*^r 20. Began journey. Set out from New Haven abo't $\frac{1}{2}$ after 10. Din'd at Mad. Laws.² Lodgd at Fairfield. Spent evening at Mr Hobart's.³

¹ In the possession of Rev. Jonathan Leavitt Jenkins, D.D., of Pittsfield, a great-grandson of President Stiles.

² Widow of Jonathan Law, late Governor of Connecticut, whose residence was at Milford.

³ Rev. Noah Hobart, pastor at Fairfield, 1733-1773.

21. Breakfasted at Belding's, Norwalk. Dined at Meads, Horse-neck. Lodged at Kingsbridge.

22. Arrived at N. Y.; put up at Dibbles. Went to New Eng. Chh.;¹ heard M^r Barclay.² Afternoon went to Old Dutch Chh.;³ heard the eloquent M^r de Ronde;⁴ after meeting met M^r Ketteltas.⁵ Drauk tea with him at his house. Lodged there with him.

23. Morning went to view the Market, M^r Noels shop; bot Curiosity, &c., 2/. Gave at chh. /6. Went to see Old Eng. Chh.,⁶ & view the monuments in the chh. yard. At M^r Murrays; Synagogue,⁷ & there saw the perpetual lamp, &c.; the Fort & Half Moon Battery, in which stands the Gov^{rs} house & the Barracks; thence to Exchange,⁸ thence to M^r —, musician, & heard him with M^r Ketteltas play on violin most charmingly, & on the spinet & organ. Dined at M^r Biars with three Philad^a ladies; an elegant entertainment. Thence met at M^r Ketteltas, & walkd with M^r Wickham⁹ on into the Co^mon;¹⁰ drank bottle of mead; thence to the New Dutch Chh.,¹¹ & from the steeple took prospect of the city. Waited on M^r Smith, &c., & in evening a most elegant collation at M^r W^m Livingston's¹² with M^r Scott,¹³ & M^r Smith,¹⁴ & Hilhouse,¹⁵ & Wickham, & Ketteltas; supped, & settled politics over a generous bottle. Lodged at M^r Ketteltas's.

24. In morning took horses, & with M^r Ketteltas & 3 other Dutch gent. took boat, & sailed 9 miles across to Staten Island, on which we road, till crossing a small ferry, we arrived at Elizabeth Town Point. Dined at Eliz^a Town. Arrived at Newark about 3 aft. Waited on

¹ St. George's Chapel, corner of Cliff and Beekman Streets, built in 1752.

² Henry Barclay, D.D., Rector of Trinity.

³ The South Dutch Church, in Garden Street. Built in 1696; destroyed in the great fire of December, 1835.

⁴ Rev. Lambertus de Ronde, successor of the venerable Du Bois.

⁵ Peter Ketteltas (or Keteltas), a wealthy merchant of literary taste. Abraham Keteltas had graduated at Yale two years before, and became a clergyman of the Reformed Dutch Church, and a zealous patriot.

⁶ Trinity, built 1696; burned 1776.

⁷ A stone edifice in Mill Street, built 1730.

⁸ At the foot of Broad Street. Erected 1752.

⁹ Probably William Wickham (Yale, 1753), afterward a member of the "Moot," — a famous coterie of lawyers.

¹⁰ Near the present City Hall.

¹¹ The Middle Dutch Church in Nassau Street; built 1729. In 1844 bought by the United States for a post-office.

¹² The well-known lawyer; afterward Deputy to the Continental Congress, and the first Governor of the State of New Jersey.

¹³ John Morin Scott, a classmate of Stiles, and one of the Sons of Liberty.

¹⁴ William Smith (Yale, 1745), a member of the "Moot"; later, Chief-Justice of Canada and Historian of New York.

¹⁵ Perhaps James Abraham Hillhouse, then tutor at Yale, who seems to have accompanied Stiles on this journey, sharing the expenses.

President Burr.¹ Went to prayers, after which 2 young gent. of the college² acted *Tamertane & Bajazet*, &c. Lodged with M^r Badger.

25. Commencement; waited on M^r Pres^t Burr, & viewed the college library. Went to meeting, where saw a most splendid assembly of gentlemen & ladies. In the forenoon heard the exercises, after which S^r Shippen³ pronounced an ingenious oration. Afternoon, M^r President began the exercises with a learned oration. Degrees conferred; among others, degree of A.M. on Rev^d M^r Whitefield,⁴ who sat with Gov^r Belcher⁵ in pew. Both forenoon & afternoon as the procession entered, & again when they went out of the meeting house, anthems were sung very melodiously by a chorus of men & women in the gallery. About half an hour after academic exercises, M^r Whitefield, mounted on a stage by the Court House, preached a sermon in open air to a large auditory from Luke 1. 15. Saw Cousin Smith. Waited on M^r Duffield,⁶ and lodged with M^r Badger.

26. Breakfasted with M^r Duffield. Rode to M^r Alison⁷ (Rector of Philad^a Academy) his lodgings, who wrote three letters by us to gen^t at Philad^a, recommend^g. Journeyed thro Elizabeth Town & Raway. Oated at Woodbridge, — fine, agreeable country. Passed the Ferry, & dined at Brunswick. Saw a dwarf woman, about 3 feet high. Passed Kingstown. Lodged in Princetown, & viewed the foundation of the College House.⁸

27. Rose about 3 in the morning, & set off about an hour before break of day. Entered & passed through Maidenhead a little after break of day, & breakfasted at Trentown, — after having been lost; arrived safe & dined at Bristol (opposite Burlington), where saw a monkey. Met M^r Franklin (son⁹). Passed thro' Lower Dublin, & oated at Oxford. Arrived at Philad. About sunset put up at Bidwells, sign of Indian King.

28. In morning went into Market. Visited Academy. M^r Alison, Mast^r Lat. School, £200; M^r Eben Kinnersly,¹⁰ Mast^r Eng. School,

¹ Aaron Burr the elder, pastor at Newark, 1738–1756; died at Princeton, 1757.

² The College of New Jersey, founded at Elizabeth Town, 1746; removed to Newark, 1747; and to Princeton, 1757.

³ William Shippen, Jr., M.D., Founder and Professor of the Medical School, College of Philadelphia.

⁴ The noted evangelist.

⁵ Governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, 1730–1741; of New Jersey, 1747–1757. Chief patron of the College of New Jersey.

⁶ Rev. George Duffield, D.D., Chaplain in the Revolution.

⁷ Francis Allison, D.D., classical scholar; first teacher of Philadelphia Academy; Vice-Provost of the college; pastor First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia.

⁸ See note 1, p. 343.

⁹ William Franklin, son of Benjamin, afterward the last Royal Governor of New Jersey.

¹⁰ Dr. Kinnersley, the friend of Franklin and Thomas Hopkinson, the first lec-

£150; Mr Theoph. Grew, Math. Mast^r, £120; Mr Creamer, Mast^r French & Italian & Dutch & Drawing, £100; Mr Smith,¹ Mast^r of Phil., Math., & Moral. Orators, — W^m Kinnersley, Henry Merchant, Henry Benbridge, Tho^s Bond, Rob^t Jones, Jasper Yeates. Pastoral Speakers, — Andrew Hamlington & W^m Hamlington,² Jn^o Okill. Morn^g. waited on Mr Kennersly; he went with us to the Court House, where y^e Supreme Court was sitting; heard Mr Francis,³ Attorney General, and Mr Moland plead a cause to the jury. The Court House the most magnificent edifice⁴ I ever saw. Afternoon waited on Mr Cross. Walkd in Mr Pemberton's⁵ gardens. View the stocking frame knitting machine in Arch Street, — a most curious invention! Walkd to Mr Kennersly's. View'd the Academy apartments;⁶ heard Mr Duchè,⁷ a young gentleman, reading philosophy under Mr Smith, pronounce Prologue of Cato, &c., & young Mr Kennersly (about 11 ætat.), &c. Went up, & from top of the Academy viewed the city of Phil^a, in which are churches; viz., the Eng. Chh., the Presbyterian Chh., the Dutch Lutheran Chh., Dutch Calvinistic Chh., Baptist Chh., Mr Tennants⁸ new Presbyt. Chh., Papist Chappel, 3 Quaker meetings, Morav. View'd the rods & wires which defend the Academy House from lightning. Viewed the bells, &c., in Mr Kennerslys house & electric rod. Waited on Mr Stergeon & Chief Justice Alling.⁹ Walked in the Coffee House.¹⁰ Spent evening at our lodgings with Mr Kennersly.

turer on "The Newly Discovered Electrical Fire," Sept. 21, 1752, in the State House at Philadelphia. He soon after went to Boston by invitation of James Bowdoin, and repeated the course in Faneuil Hall, and afterward at Newport. His fame extended widely over Europe.

¹ Dr. William Smith, just arrived from Scotland, the first Provost of the college.

² Andrew and William, sons of Andrew Hamilton 2d, a brother of Lieut.-Gov. James Hamilton.

³ Tench Francis, Sen., Recorder in the Mayor's Court, King's Attorney, Trustee of the Academy.

⁴ Not the Old Court House in Market Street, but the State House, then recently finished.

⁵ Clarke Hall, southwest corner of Chestnut and Third Streets, the residence of the early Governors: bought by Israel Pemberton, Sen., the eminent Quaker, 1745; famous for its garden-walks and shrubbery, clipped in the artificial style then prevalent in Europe.

⁶ On Fourth Street, near Mulberry Street; built, 1741, for Whitefield's meetings; bought by Franklin and others, in 1749, for academy purposes; created a college, 1753; the University of Pennsylvania, 1779.

⁷ The Rev. Jacob Duché, Jr., a graduate of the first college class, 1757; Chaplain for a time to the Continental Congress.

⁸ The Rev. Gilbert Tennent, one of four clerical brothers. His church was on the northwest corner of Third and Arch Streets.

⁹ William Allen, son-in-law of Andrew Hamilton, 1st; Mayor, 1735; Chief Justice, 1751-1774.

¹⁰ Perhaps the London Coffee House, corner of Front and Market Streets, a famous resort about this time.

29. Went to — Chappel; heard M^r Harding the Jesuit. Dined at Chief Justice Alling's. Went aft. to Presbyterian meeting; heard Rev^d M^r Alison; drunk tea with him at M^r Cross's. Evening went to Quaker meeting, & waited on M^r Sturgeon in comp^a with M^r Pinto & M^r Duchè; supped there.

30. Breakfasted at D^r Shippen's, &c.¹ Attorney's names: M^r Francis, Kings attorney; M^r Ross; Moland; Galloway;² Chew;³ Ottoway fr. Lond.; M^r Shippen,⁴ Prothonotary of Supreme Court; . . . Jn^o Price. In morning went to M^r Franklin's office⁵ & viewed the Old Chh.⁶ After breakfast Mess^{rs} Jos. & W^m Shippen accompanied us to Springsbury,⁷ where passing a long spacious walk, set on each side with trees, on the summit of a gradual ascent, we saw the proprietor's house; & walkt in the gardens, where besides the beautiful walk, ornamented with evergreens, we saw fruit trees with plenty of fruit, some green, some ripe, & some in the blossom on the same trees. The fruit was oranges, limes, limons, & citrons. In the hot house was a curious thermometer of spirits & mercury. Spruce hedges cut into beautiful figures, &c., all forming the most agreeable variety, & even regular confusion & disorder.

We then walk thro' a spacious way into the wood behind & adjoining to the gardens, the whole scene most happily accomodated for solitude and rural contemplation. Thence we walkt to Gov^r Hamlington's seat.⁸ Took a walk in his very elegant garden, in which are 7 statues in fine Italian marble curiously wrot; invited into his house; viewed the very splendid & grand apartments magnificently decorated & adorned with curious paintings, hangings, & statuary, & marble tablets, &c. After viewing these curious prospects we passed by the Center House & returned into town; ascended the turret⁹ of the State House, & thence

¹ Dr. William Shippen, Sen., one of Franklin's junto, a founder of the college and hospital, member of the Continental Congress, thirty years trustee of Princeton College.

² Joseph Galloway, Franklin's friend, speaker of the Assembly, member of the Congress of 1774.

³ Benjamin Chew of Cliveden, Attorney-General, Councillor, Recorder, Chief Justice, the friend of Washington and John Adams.

⁴ Edward Shippen, 3d, a noted lawyer, Provincial Councillor, Chief Justice.

⁵ Franklin's house was at the southeast corner of Race and Second Streets.

⁶ Probably Christ Church in Second Street, whose lofty steeple had just been added.

⁷ Springettsbury, a fine country-seat of the Penns, west of Bush Hill, near Fairmount, named for William Penn's first wife, a daughter of Sir William Springett.

⁸ Bush Hill, a part of the manor of Springettsbury, near Fairmount, a stately mansion built by Andrew Hamilton, 1740, and at this time the property of his son James, the governor.

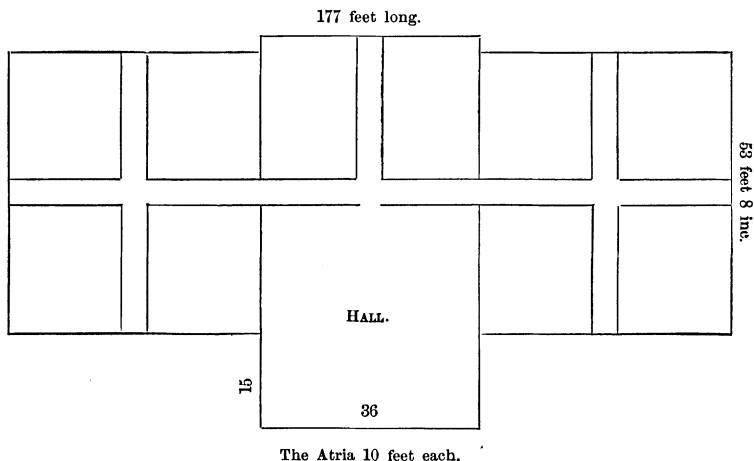
⁹ The steeple and bell had just been added.

took a full prospect of the city. Retired & drank a glass wine & water at M^r Shippens, & waited on M^r Kinnersley, who shewed his curious electrical apparatus, with sundry experiments, &c. Dined at D^r Shippens in an elegant, social, & genteel manner. Waited on M^r —.

Mounted our horses, took leave of the gentlemen who had thus so kindly accompanied us about 4 clock. Bot pair stockings in Arch Street. Made our farewell compliments to M^r Alison, & left Philad^a about 5 clock afternoon, & arrived at Bristol abo't $\frac{1}{2}$ after eight in evening, where we lodged. N. B. Shewed M^r Kinnersly M^r — Poem on the Spring, who was so well pleased with it that he requested me to leave it with him for the use of his young orators.

Oct^r 1. Breakfasted at Ferry. Viewed the foundation & plan of college at Princetown,¹ 177 f. long & 53 $\frac{2}{3}$ f. wide.

PLAN N. JERSEY COLLEGE, PRINCETOWN.



Rob^t Morris,² Esq^r, Gov^r in Chief of Pennsylvania, set out from Brunswick for Philadelphia with a splendid retinue of near 50 gentlemen to accompany him. Arrived at Woodbridge before 7 clock, where we put up. Journeyed this day 50 miles. Mem. Anthony Lamb in N. Y., near Cruger's wharf, near M^r Carpenter's market.

¹ Nassau Hall, completed in 1757; the largest stone edifice then in America. It served as a model for University Hall at Providence, 1790. This plan is drawn three times in the diary, the painstaking writer evidently wishing to have it accurate.

² Robert Hunter Morris, on his way to assume the functions of his office two days later at Philadelphia.

2. Breakfasted at Eliz^a Town. Dined at N. Y. Evening went to Synagogue & heard prayers; then went to evening lecture at Old Dutch & heard M^r de Ronde. Bot Blackwall's Classics,¹ 2 v^s 8^{vo} a 12/. Lodged at M^r Ketteltas's. Young's Love of Fame, 4/6. Onania, 3/.

3. Waited on M^r Scott. Bot L^d Forbes² Works, 2 v. 12 @ 11/. Dined at M^r Ketteltas's. Waited upon M^r Scott; spent afternoon with him; stated M^r Darling's case. Bot eye glass, 6/. Spent evening at M^r Smiths, in comp^a Mess^{rs} Phillip & W^m Livingston, Scott Hilhouse, & Ketteltas. Supped, &c. Lodged at M^r Ketteltas's.

4. Rose about 5 *mane*; breakfasted at Cregier's, about 4 miles out of y^e city; accompanied thither by kind M^r Ketteltas. Dined at Memarneck. Lodged at Stamford. Waited on M^r Welles.

5. Breakfasted at Belding's, Norwalk. Dined at M^r Thad^s Burrs,³ and arrived at college in evening.

Mr. President, I have here another little fragment from the same source, giving a list of presents received by Mr. Stiles during a part of his ministry at Newport, Rhode Island. It is entitled "Mem^o of Gratuities," and embraces the period from October, 1759, to October, 1763.

It is interesting as showing the income of a clergyman in those days, both in cash and in kind. With his usual precision, Mr. Stiles puts down, —

Incomes of Year ending Oct^r 22, 1760.

£65 salary @ 26 for 1	£1690	—	—
Presents	469	7	—
Loose money contrib ⁿ	59	5	8
Wedding fees & fun ^l gloves	55	—	—
Sale law books	38	—	—
	£2311	12	8
Exch ^a @ 26 for 1, abot	£90	ster.	
Wood at abot	15		
Incomes this year	£105	ster.	

In his account for the next year he figures his "incomes" at £110 sterling, and puts exchange at thirty for one. In

¹ The Sacred Classics defended and illustrated, by Antony Blackwall. Lond. 1727.

² The Rt. Hon. Duncan Forbes, Lord President of the Court of Session, d. 1747. His "Works" were published soon after, containing: 1. A Letter to a Bishop; 2. Some Thoughts concerning Religion; 3. Reflections on the Sources of Incredulity.

³ Fairfield. It was at Mr. Burr's house that John Hancock and Dorothy Quincy were married in 1775.

1762 and 1763 exchange was thirty-two for one, showing how the bills of Rhode Island had depreciated.

Among the presents he received from his parishioners, I select the following at random:—

Gov. Ellery, a load hay, $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. onions, 1 gall. molass, turkey, 2 cheses, p^d my part journey expenses; Major Otis, 2 ¶ gloves, 1 bb. syder, pork; M^{rs} Vernon, 1^{lb} chocol.; M^{rs} Jos. Hamond, butter, potatoes, eggs, pumpkins, goose; M^{rs} Coggeshal (Tho^s), 1^{lb} tea; Kendal Nicols, Esq^r, 1 pigg, turkey; M^{rs} Gardner, raisins, butter, sparib, a baise red petticoat, alapuca for Ezra; M^r Chesebro, a hog, 76^{lb}, 1 doll. for sermon on Jn^o 3. 3; M^{rs} Bill Ellery, 2 fowls, chese, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. nutmegs, cloke, gloves; M^{rs} Trevot, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. wine, 1 gall. do., almonds, raisins; Capt. Sherburne, 1 chese, loin veal; M^r Ben Ellery, chese, 20^{lb} tobacco; M^r Stelle, 2 q^{ts} Geneva, milk; M^r All, 2 ¶ gloves; Capt. Jn^o Nicolls, a firkin Irish butter; black cloth coat & breeches & velvet jacket & breeches, being pulpit mourning for the King; Major Rogers, fun^l gloves; do., M^r Arnold's wed^g; M^r Channing, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. bottle Madeira; M^{rs} Peck, bottle oyl, & sugar; M^r Jones, stone ring; M^r Otis, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. pipes; M^r Saltonstal, 2 ¶ wed^g gloves; M^r W^m Vernon, 1^{lb} bohea, $\frac{1}{4}$ hyson; M^{rs} King, yd. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ holl. & thread; M^{rs} Dennis, a Ga^mon; M^r Ellery 1 ~~At~~ pins, pork; Mess^{rs} Sayer & Dennis, proc. for journey to Connect; M^{rs} Chesebro, lawn & lace, capuchin for Betsey; M^{rs} Arnold, sweetmeats; Capt. Chh, 2 gall. rum, 1 case do.; Deac. Pitmans fun^l, ¶ gloves. Add M^r Wilson's legacy, £50 ster.

The Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP said:—

There seem, Mr. President, to be a few minutes left before our usual hour of adjournment, and I may be pardoned for taking advantage of them. Let me first read to the Society an inscription on the monument to the Baron De Kalb, which has been sent to me by our associate member, Mr. Edwin L. Bynner, who, I am sorry to say, is in delicate health, and has been obliged to seek refuge from our March winds in warmer climates. In his rambles at Camden, South Carolina, where he is now staying, he met with this monument to De Kalb, of which the corner-stone was laid by Lafayette in 1825. The inscription is as follows:—

[*South Side.*]

Here lie the remains of BARON DE KALB, a German by birth, but in principle a citizen of the world.

[*West Side.*]

He was second in command in the battles fought near Camden on the 16th Aug^t, 1780, between the British and Americans, and there nobly fell covered with wounds while gallantly performing deeds of valor in rallying the friends and opposing the enemies of his adopted country.

[*North Side.*]

In gratitude for his zeal and service the citizens of Camden have erected this monument.

[*East Side.*]

His love of liberty induced him to leave the old world to aid the citizens of the new in their struggle for independence, his distinguished talents and many virtues weighed with Congress to appoint him Major-General in the Revolutionary Army.

On the stone which is directly over the remains, hidden from view by the base, is inscribed:—

“This stone was placed over the remains of Baron De Kalb by General Lafayette, 1825.”

And now let me say, Mr. President, that my primary purpose in coming here this afternoon was that I might be in the way of uniting with the Society in doing homage to our valued and venerable associate, Dr. Lucius R. Paige, on his having reached his ninetieth birthday, and of offering him my personal felicitations on his having safely entered another decade of life. I will not call it the last decade; for we all hope that, in the good providence of God, he may live to be the first centenarian in our ranks. We have never had one, I believe. We all know, however, how very uncertain life is at such an age as his.

Centenarians are not often to be met with anywhere. I walked in a procession with one—Dr. Holyoke, of Salem—sixty-four years ago; but I have seen none since. The venerable Charles Cleveland—a near relative of the late President of the United States, and who was one of the most unwearied visitors of the poor while I was president of the Boston Provident Association—wrote a hymn for his own hundredth birthday, and kindly sent me a copy of it. But I attended his funeral a fortnight before he had reached the date. I had a most interesting interview with Paine Wingate, the last survivor of the first Senate of the United States, when

he was on the verge of his ninety-ninth year, but he died before he had finished his century.¹

Within a few weeks past my venerated friend, Henry Hill, long known as the Treasurer of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and who gave every promise of completing a hundred years, passed away in his ninety-eighth. He was a remarkable man, who prepared and published a little volume of *Reminiscences* a few years ago, and continued to write pamphlets until within a year or two past, — addressing them to me in as steady and beautiful a handwriting as if he were fresh from the copy-books of the schools. I take this opportunity to present some of them to our library, as of historical interest in themselves, and as the fruits of a memorable old age.

Let me return, however, to Dr. Paige. He is not present, as I hoped he would be, to receive our salutations. The iron stairs, which I hesitated about climbing at eighty-three, are a full apology for ninety. Let us send him our cordial greetings and congratulations from this hall, with our earnest hopes that health and happiness may be his to the end.

Mr. Winthrop then moved the following resolution : —

Voted, That the Secretary be directed to communicate to Rev. Dr. Paige the congratulations of the Society on the completion of his ninetieth year, and their best wishes for his continued health and happiness.

The motion was unanimously adopted, all the members rising when the vote was put.

Dr. SAMUEL A. GREEN then read the following note from Rev. Dr. Paige : —

CAMBRIDGEPORT, March 7, 1892.

DEAR SIR, — As to-morrow will be my birthday, I fear I shall be so much fatigued by greeting my friends that I shall be unable to attend the meeting of the Historical Society on Thursday. If possible, however, I will be with you, as usual. The hour spent with the Society is one of the most pleasant and enjoyable in the whole month, and I shall much regret the loss of it, if my fear shall be realized.

Respectfully, etc.,

LUCIUS R. PAIGE.

Hon. S. A. GREEN.

Mr. John Fiske was elected a Resident Member.

¹ See 2 Proceedings, vol. iv. pp. 303-305.